

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units. These descriptions are written in terminology that nontechnical users of soil survey information can understand.

Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and others for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and the map unit interpretation database are the basis for these descriptions.

Map Symbol	Description
Aa	<p>ALLIGATOR CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ab	<p>ALLIGATOR CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has a seasonal high water table that is near the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium or high. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to</p>

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	wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.
Ac	<p>ALLIGATOR CLAY, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>This is a gently undulating, poorly drained soil on low ridges and in swales on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has very slow permeability. Natural fertility is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ba	<p>BALDWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soil is on alluvial plains. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is high. The shrink-swell potential is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess</p>

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	<p>water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Bn	<p>BRUIN SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Land leveling will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This soil is level and moderately well drained. It is on natural levees on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table during winter and spring.</p> <p>These are deep moderately well drained loamy soils with no serious management problems. They have a high potential for productivity. These soils would be best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for cottonwood and sweetgum is 105, green ash 98.</p>
Br	<p>BRUIN SILT LOAM, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This soil is very gently sloping and moderately well drained. It is on low narrow ridges on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table mainly during winter and spring.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high</p>

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	<p>potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p>
Bu	<p>BRUIN SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>This is a level, well drained soil in high positions on natural levees of streams. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate. The soil has a low shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p>
Bw	<p>BRUIN-TUNICA COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>In this complex, the gently undulating, moderately well drained Bruin soil is on low ridges and the poorly drained Tunica soil is in swales within alluvial plains. The Bruin soil is loamy throughout. The Tunica soil is clayey in the upper part of the profile and loamy in the lower part. Natural fertility is high in both soils. The Tunica soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring; and it is subject to rare flooding.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90,</p>

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	<p>cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
CR	<p>COMMERCE AND BRUIN SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>
Ca	<p>COMMERCE SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is generally needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell</p>

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	<p>potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>
Cb	<p>COMMERCE SILT LOAM, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This soil is gently undulating and somewhat poorly drained. It is on low parallel ridges and swales on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>
Cc	<p>COMMERCE SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>

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Cm	<p>COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>
Co	<p>COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor due to subsidence, acidity and low bearing strength. The potential for pastureland is poor to fair due to acidity and low bearing strength. Seedbed preparation is very difficult. This soil will support good growth of bermudagrass. Moisture is adequate.</p> <p>This map unit consists of nearly level to gently undulating loamy soils. They are somewhat poorly drained and are subject to occasional flooding, scouring, and deposition. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Cv	<p>CREVASSE FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is poor. Suitable crops are soybeans and truck crops. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and ryegrass. Proper crop residue management will help maintain organic content. Most crops other than legumes respond fair to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These level to moderately sloping, excessively drained, sandy soils are on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to annual floods and to scouring and deposition. The soils are sandy throughout the profile. They are rapidly permeable and droughty. However, during November through March, a seasonal high water table is 3.5 to 6 feet below the soil surface.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is severe due to low water holding capacity. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted on these soils to ensure a stand. Survival will be low except on extremely wet years. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for cottonwood is 80-110.</p>
Dd	<p>DUNDEE LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, dallisgrass, tall fescue, and white clover. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural</p>

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	<p>fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
De	<p>DUNDEE SILTY CLAY LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, dallisgrass, tall fescue, and white clover. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizer. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the natural levees of streams on the alluvial plain. The soil has a silty clay loam surface layer and subsoil. Runoff is slow, and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. Permeability is moderately slow. Natural fertility is medium. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Dh	<p>DUNDEE-ALLIGATOR-TENSAS COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>These gently undulating soils are on low ridges and swales on alluvial plains. Slopes range form 0 to 3 percent. The clayey Tensas soil and loamy Dundee soil are on ridges. They are somewhat poorly drained. The clayey Alligator soil is in swales. It is poorly drained. All of the soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ds	<p>DUNDEE-ALLIGATOR-TENSAS COMPLEX, UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These soils are on parallel ridges and swales on alluvial plains. Slopes range form 0 to 5 percent. The Tensas and Dundee soils are on ridges. They are somewhat poorly drained. The Alligator soil is in swales. It is poorly drained and is clayey throughout. The Tensas soil is clayey in the surface layer and upper part of the subsoil. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout. All of the soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily</p>

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	<p>to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Fa	<p>FAUSSE CLAY</p> <p>The soil is poorly suited to cropland or pastureland unless protected from flooding. Flooding restricts the choice of crops grown. Suitable crops include soybeans and grain sorghum. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and dallisgrass. Except during flood periods, excess surface water can be removed by surface field ditches.</p> <p>These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>Soils in this group are very wet, mineral and organic. The water table is at or above the surface most of the time. They have a moderate potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. The nature of these soils will dictate that silvicultural operations be limited to extremely dry weather periods, if at all. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. These soils are best suited for water tolerant hardwoods and cypress. Site index for green ash and water tupelo is 60.</p>
La	<p>LATANIER CLAY, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to</p>

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	<p>lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This is a gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soil on natural levees on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The landscape is low parallel ridges and swales. The soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The substratum is loamy. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
NS	<p>NEWELLTON AND SHARKEY SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>These nearly level to undulating soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The are subject to frequent flooding. The Newellton soil is on ridges and the Sharkey soil is in swales and broad flats. The soils have a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The Newellton soil has a loamy substratum. Both soils have a seasonal high water table. Permeability is slow or very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
Ne	<p>NEWELLTON CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The clay content in the surface layer restricts the use of farm equipment during wet periods. A drainage system is needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This soil is level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The underlying material is loamy and is within 14 inches of the soil surface. Natural fertility is high. Runoff and permeability are slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>Soils in this group are moderately wet, loamy and clayey with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is slight to moderate. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 110, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Nw	<p>NORWOOD SILT LOAM, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. Drainage is needed to remove excess water. Land leveling will improve drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This well drained, undulating soil is on parallel ridges and swales on natural levees on the Red River alluvial plain. The soil is subject to occasional flooding for brief to very long periods. This soil is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 90, cottonwood 110, sweetgum 100-110, and oaks 90.</p>
SS	<p>SOSTIEN-COCODRIE ASSOCIATION, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>The level to gently sloping, poorly drained Sostien soil and moderately well drained Cocodrie soil are on spoil banks on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil material was dredged from canals. These soils are subject to occasional flooding. The Sostien soil is clayey throughout. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is high in both soils.</p> <p>These are moderately wet, loamy soils with a very high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for southern hardwoods. Site index for green ash is 80-100, cottonwood 100-120, oaks 90-110, and sweetgum 110.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
ST	<p>SOSTIEN-CREVASSE ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These gently sloping, poorly drained Sostien soils and excessively drained Crevasse soils are on spoil banks on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil material was dredged from canals. The soils are subject to rare flooding. The Sostien soil is clayey throughout. Permeability is very slow. The Crevasse soil is sandy throughout. Permeability is rapid. The Crevasse soil is droughty.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>limitations are moderate and seedling mortality is severe due to low water holding capacity. More seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted on these soils to ensure a stand. Survival will be low except on extremely wet years. These soils are best suited for southern hardwood. Site index for cottonwood is 80-110.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
Sa	<p>SHARKEY SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Sh	<p>SHARKEY CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Sk	<p>SHARKEY CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has a seasonal high water table that is near the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium or high. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Sm	<p>SHARKEY CLAY, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>This is a gently undulating, poorly drained soil on low ridges and in swales on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has very slow permeability. Natural fertility is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
So	<p>SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
Sr	<p>SHARKEY CLAY, OVERWASH, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has a seasonal high water table that is near the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium or high. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Tc	<p>TENSAS SILTY CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. These soils can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Land grading and smoothing will improve drainage. Most crops respond well to fertilizers. Lime may be needed.</p> <p>This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. The soil is acid throughout. It is clayey in the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is in this soil for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Te	<p>TENSAS SILTY CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>This is a level, somewhat poorly drained soil on the natural levees of distributary channels. It is subject to occasional flooding. The surface layer and upper part of the subsoil are clayey. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
To	<p>TENSAS-ALLIGATOR COMPLEX, UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>These soils are undulating and are on narrow ridges and in swales on alluvial plains. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. The Tensas soil is on the ridges. It is</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>somewhat poorly drained. The surface layer and upper part of the subsoil are clayey. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy. The Alligator soil is in swales. It is poorly drained and clayey throughout the profile. Both soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Tr	<p>TENSAS-ALLIGATOR COMPLEX, UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans and cotton. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue and white clover. Drainage is needed in swales. Land grading and smoothing will improve surface drainage. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops other than legumes respond well to nitrogen fertilizer.</p> <p>The somewhat poorly drained Tensas soil and the poorly drained Alligator soil are on flood plains. They are subject to occasional flooding. The Tensas soil is on low parallel ridges, and the Alligator soil is in swales. The soils have a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The Tensas soil is loamy in the lower part of the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ts	<p>TUNICA CLAY</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, grain sorghum, and rice. Pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>residue management will help reduce erosion. Most crops, respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clay surface layer and subsoil and a silty clay loam underlying material. The surface layer is very sticky when wet and has poor tilth. Cracks form in dry periods and seal over in wet periods. Natural fertility is high. This soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Tt	<p>TUNICA CLAY, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This is a level, somewhat poorly drained soil on the natural levees of distributary channels. It is subject to occasional flooding. The surface layer and upper part of the subsoil are clayey. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
Tu	<p>TUNICA-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These undulating, poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The Sharkey soil is in swales and depressions, and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. The surface layers are very sticky when wet. The soils dry slowly once wetted. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. The Sharkey soil, in swales and depressions, is subject to rare flooding. Some small areas are subject to occasional flooding. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential, and the Tunica soil has a high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
Ty	<p>TUNICA-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is good. Suitable crops are soybeans, cotton, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Suitable pasture plants are common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, tall fescue, and white clover. This soil can be worked only within a narrow range of moisture content. A drainage system is needed. Crop residue management will help reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>These gently undulating, poorly drained soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>subject to occasional flooding. The landscape is low, parallel ridges and swales. The Tunica soil is on the ridges, and the Sharkey soil is in the swales. Both soils have a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The Tunica soil has a loamy substratum. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is high. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.</p> <p>These are wet, clayey soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe. This is due primarily to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Only tree species adapted to wet clay soils should be planted. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 80, cottonwood 100, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>